

is the name of the reigning family) service. A Subdar is a military officer, and has the charge of about 25 sepoys.

Immediately on my arrival, I sent for the Subdar, whom I had seen at Rawadunda. He came directly—was very friendly—enquired how many people came with me, and said that every article of provision, requisite for me and for them, would be daily sent from the king's stores, and that I must not think of leaving the place for four or five days. All necessary provisions were accordingly sent daily to the place of my lodgings.

Here I must tell you that the royal personage, who is heir to the crown, and whose nuptials were about to be celebrated, was a boy of 13 years of age, and the bride a girl of seven or eight years of age. The king died some years ago, and since then a bramhun, as regent, has had the entire management of the Government. On the day of my arrival, 3 o'clock in the afternoon, was the time appointed for me to be introduced to the regent.—I previously prepared two parcels, each containing a copy of our English and Mahratta book, the Gospel of Matthew, the Acts, the school book, and several tracts. One of these I intended for the young king, and the other for the regent.

I was accordingly introduced to the regent, by the Subdar, and the parcels were presented. I was received by the regent with the utmost kindness and respect. It was in the immediate presence of all his chief men, civil and military, the bramhuns also, and a great concourse of people; for all were in readiness to proceed in a grand procession, from the great hall of the bridegroom to that of the bride, in order to make some arrangements for the marriage ceremony, which was to take place between 9 and 10 in the evening. I was desired to walk in the procession at the regent's right hand. On the left, was his aged father. When arrived at the hall, I was desired to sit near the regent, and treated with every mark of the highest respect. I received the same respectful treatment at each of three following times, when I was present at the ceremonies.

I would wish to notice this circumstance as a tribute of praise to Him, in whose hand are the hearts of kings, and who turns them as he pleases. Such a circumstance could be in no wise desirable, did it not have a favorable bearing upon our Christian object. It was distinctly known that I was a minister of Christ, and as such I was most honorably noticed in the eyes of all his principal subjects, and many others from places beyond his territory. All these, after seeing me in such circumstances for several days, would know me, should they hereafter meet me in any part of the country; and, I doubt not, would be more ready to receive me with respect, and to listen to my instructions with attention. Indeed, what I observed before I left the place was in confirmation of this sentiment. Let God be praised.

I might give you a long account of this magnificent wedding, but I do not think it would be worth your perusal, as it did not materially differ, except in its royal magnificence, from the ordinary ceremonies of marriage among the Hindoos.

I had repeated conversation with the regent, in which he made various inquiries about European manners and customs.—On the last day of the ceremonies, in the presence of the whole assembly, he made several remarks to me about the Christian religion, which showed that he had read considerable in the books which had given him. Indeed, I afterwards learnt, through one of his officers, that he had been reading them to his father, and conversing about them. He remarked that our religion was excellent, but like all the Hindoos, he could think no one religion to be true, exclusive of all others. Hitherto I had had no private conversation with him, and therefore I had said nothing about a main part of my object in coming here, which was to obtain the approbation of this heathen government for the establishment of schools within its territories. I requested, and most readily obtained, a private audience. I told him that we had established more than 20 schools in various places, for imparting useful learning to the children of the poor in their own language. He asked who were employed as teachers. I told him that we generally employed bramhuns, but sometimes intelligent men of other castes, and sometimes Jews. He asked, if the expense was defrayed by government? When I told him that it was not, but that good people in our native land, wishing to promote the happiness of their fellow-men, brought together their contributions, some more and some less, according to their ability, and that from these consecrated funds, the schools were supported:—when I told him this, it seemed to strike him as a new and surprising idea. He pronounced it a holy work, as great numbers of the Hindoos do, fully approved of the object, and gave it his unqualified sanction. He then made inquiry about certain books in English, which he wished to obtain.

I thanked him for all the kindness and attention which he had shown me, and took my leave of him, expecting to embark in the evening for Bombay, having spent four days in the place.

I immediately made arrangements for two schools to be established under this government; one at Alabey, the capitol, and the other in the large town of Choule, in the neighborhood of Rawadunda. As I was unexpectedly detained until the next day, I had the pleasure of seeing the school in Alabey commence with nine fine boys. The teacher is an intelligent Jew.

While I continued in this place, the town was full of bustle, on account of the royal marriage, and the great influx of persons. A very few days after, this school had 29 boys, and the one at Choule had 15.

from the surrounding country, and also from the numerous private weddings in which many were engaged. The occasion, therefore, did not afford many opportunities for addressing the people, as I had hoped it would. I had, however, opportunities of conversing with numbers, and of distributing a pretty large number of books. Some of them were given to persons dispersing into the country as far as Poonah, and many were given to persons of distinction under government, and others of the common people, who were able and seemed desirous to read them.

During almost the whole of my absence, I was in the company of more or less of the Jews. I ate and lodged in their houses; and I had interviews and conversation with most of the Jews in these places. Most of the time, the three Jews, now employed there as school-masters, were with me. I took special pains to instruct them in the doctrines of Christianity, and I was much gratified by their apparent readiness and desire to be instructed. The Sabbath was spent very pleasantly.—It was chiefly occupied in reading and explaining the Gospel of Matthew, the tracts, and forms of prayer. Sometimes I read myself; but the school-masters were the principal readers, while I expounded.—And a considerable number of persons, both Jews and heathens, were in and out in the course of the day. One part of the day I gave a book to each one who could read, and felt a peculiar pleasure in seeing seven or eight boys, and a number of adults sitting around me, and reading the word of life in the metropolis of a heathen kingdom.

On this occasion, a very pleasing circumstance occurred. One of the reading boys, a heathen lad of about 12 years old, began to repeat the hymn to Christ, which we have printed. I stopped and inquired, and found he could repeat four verses.—The boy had been down from Alabey to Rawadunda, and spent two or three days in our school there, and by that means had learned the hymn. This led me to reflect more than ever before, on the great variety of ways in which our school may aid in the diffusion of Christian knowledge.

My continued familiarity with the Jews afforded me the best opportunity of becoming better acquainted with that interesting people, as they exist in this country. I was more than ever convinced of their extreme ignorance and degradation. They are strongly inclined to intemperance. Some have several wives; but this is very uncommon. Our senior Jewish school-master, appears to be a man quite above the common level of the Jews. He reads Hebrew, but does not understand a word of it, nor does he appear to have but a mere spark of knowledge of the Jewish Scriptures.

He professes fully to believe that Jesus Christ is the true Messiah. I inquired after his notions of the earth and the heavens. He, as well as the others, had imbibed the monstrous notions of the Hindoos; that the earth is supported on the head of a serpent, and encircled with seven seas; one of fresh water, one of salt water, one of milk, one rum, one honey, &c. that the heavenly bodies are so many animated, intelligent beings, and that the eclipses of the sun and moon are caused, respectively, by the furious assaults of their vindictive foes.

While on my tour, I endeavored to obtain all the knowledge I could of the various towns on the sea-coast. About 40 miles south of Bombay, and about 15 miles to the south of Rawadunda, is a town called Rajpoor, which is the capitol of another small sovereignty. The chief of this sovereignty is a Mahomedan; of African origin. Within the limits of this territory, there are on the sea-coast within less than 15 miles, four towns, containing on an average more than 2,000 inhabitants each, according to my best information. One large town lies but a short distance from Rawadunda, and, as I am informed, the people have solicited schools for their children.

From Rawadunda, proceeding north about 20 miles, which brings us within 6 or 7 miles of Bombay, there are, on the sea-coast, 14 towns, besides some small villages. These towns contain each from one to fifteen thousand inhabitants. All, except two or three of them, are entirely without schools, as I was informed. In three of them we now have schools; the fourth school which is in Choule, being two or three miles interior from the coast. To all of these towns we might probably establish these schools, each of which would, in some sense, be like a missionary station in each town. Books could be deposited for distribution with each teacher; and these towns on the sea-board being intimately connected with the interior, they might very easily be diffused to a great extent. One or the other of us might make the tour of this line of schools as often as we might think it expedient; at the same time inspecting the schools, and calling together the people in each town as we proceed, to hear the gospel preached to them.

There are large towns on the sea-board to the north of Bombay, where the opening is equally inviting and urgent. In a word, the field around us opens wide and far, very far, beyond all our means and ability to cultivate it. We daily feel the want of more, manifold more, of every thing that can subserve the missionary work.

March 19, 1819.—When I wrote the above, I supposed it would have been on the way to you before this time. But I find that the A. now here, intends to wait for the new crop of cotton, and consequently will not sail short of four or five weeks from this time, and perhaps still later. In the mean time, I may add some thing more to my letter, already very prolix.

A Jew at Alabey, told me, and he said that the Jews relate and believe among themselves, the story about Abraham and

his father—that the father was a maker and vender of idols—that Abraham, in the absence of his father, cut in pieces with an axe, all the idols but one, which was a large one, and that he then fixed the axe in the hands of the large idol, and told his father when he returned home, that the great god had killed all the little ones, &c.

21. To-day I have received the afflictive intelligence of the death of my very dear friend, S. J. Mills. In 1807 our acquaintance and friendship became very intimate, and in 1808 we were associated in the subject of Foreign Missions. I could mention particulars which render him peculiarly dear to me. I feel, that in his death I have sustained a great loss. May this bereavement be a sanctified one.

22. Near the close of the last month, brother Newell removed to a house at a small distance from the mission house, with the expectation of remaining there two or three months. And at the middle of the present month, brother Bardwell removed to the distance of about two miles, where he expected to remain two months. Since the brethren left, I have of course been alone in the mission house, and the superintendence of the printing and book-binding business has devolved upon me. We think it important, that each of the brethren at this station should be able, in case of necessity, to superintend the printing. The knowledge requisite for this, is very soon acquired.

Perhaps you think us tardy in the translating and printing of the Scriptures. I sometimes doubt whether we ought not to accelerate our progress a little in this department. If the American Bible Society should choose to extend their operations to this country, we could soon present them with the whole of the New Testament. I am now employed on the Epistle to the Philippians; having myself translated all, the preceding part of the New Testament. Our edition of Matthew will probably be exhausted in a few months.

April 25. I have just returned from public worship in the Scotch Kirk, which was opened to day for the first time. The building is quite new, and very respectable. There was nothing like consecration or dedication of the building. Mr. Clowes, the Presbyterian chaplain, has been absent more than a year, on a visit to England. To day he recommended his public services. His sermon was able and solemn, and almost made me forget that I was in a heathen land. In the course of the sermon he made some remarks, such, I think, as the Europeans here, seldom, if ever, heard before. He remarked to this effect:—that laudable attempts were making for the conversion of the heathen, and that the greatest obstacles to those attempts, arose from the unchristian conduct of professing Christians,—that it was awful for a man to lose his own soul, and far more awful to be accessory, though in the smallest degree, to the eternal ruin of others. And he asked, 'How is it possible for you to believe, that there is salvation in none but Christ; and still to behold with indifference the heathen dying around you without any saving knowledge of Christ?'

30. I shall now close my very long scroll with a few short notices. A few days ago, I had a line from brother Poor, dated March, 30, in which he says: "Brother Richards arrived at Batticotta a week ago. He came to Jaffna from Madras by way of Colombo. His life has been lengthened out beyond the expectation of all his friends. His mind is in a happy state. He has habitual joyful anticipations of the heavenly world. We shall soon write to the Prudential Committee respecting him, and other concerns of our mission."

At our last quarterly meeting, we agreed to print three small books for the use of the schools. One to contain the substance of a Grammar of the Mahratta language; another to contain some of the outlines of Astronomy, Geography, History and Chronology, similar to what is contained in the book of English and Mahratta, a copy of which has been forwarded to you; and one little arithmetical book, if practicable.

To day we finished printing a third edition of the tract called "The heavenly way." (Swergiapunt.) The other two editions having been exhausted some time ago. We have also concluded to commence the printing of Genesis, as soon as the copy shall be ready, which will probably be in the course of a month. Next to Genesis, we have agreed to print the Gospel of John, our edition of Matthew being near expended. About a fortnight ago, the edition of Matthew for the Bible Society was delivered bound and ready for distribution. The sale of the book in English and Mahratta has already covered its expense, and more than half the edition remains for future sale.

Brother Bardwell is expected to remove back to the mission house by the middle of next month, and brother Newell, probably, by the end of the month.

Mr. Elphinstone succeeds Sir Evan Nepean in the government, in the course of a few months. I remain yours, &c. G. HALL.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

From the Philadelphia 'Remembrancer.'

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Wm. F. Sauter, one of the Moravian Missionaries in Antigua, dated St. Johns, Antigua, Nov. 8, 1819.

The work of grace among the blacks in this island continues to prosper, and seems to spread more and more.—From the 3d to the 10th ult we spoke with 529 baptized persons, and candidates for the Lord's Supper; and from the 10th to the 17th, with 905 communicants. On the last mentioned day, 25 persons were admitted to the communion for the first time, and 5, who had been excluded, were readmitted. From the 17th to the 24th we conversed with 203 new applicants and candidates for holy baptism. Of this number, 21 were proponed for baptism, 50 for re-baptism, and 104 as new candidates for baptism. On the 31st we had our prayer day, when our dear Lord blessed us in a peculiar man-

ner; and so many people assembled, that our church might have been twice filled.

You have no doubt learnt, that this and the neighboring island have been visited with a destructive hurricane, which did considerable damage on the 21st and 22nd of September. In our city, a number of houses were destroyed, many inhabitants injured, and three persons lost their lives. Most of the negroes in the country were damaged, and many reduced to ruins. The Lord mercifully protected us from harm, though we too sustained some loss on our premises. Since the hurricane, a great deal of sickness has prevailed among the blacks, and we buried as many as 61 of our people in the course of the two last months. In visiting the sick, we met with many encouraging evidences of the power of divine grace. Our Br. Richter has removed to the country, for the benefit of his health; the proprietor of Doigt's estate having accommodated him with lodgings in his large house, where Br. Richter performs divine service. We could wish to erect a church and dwelling in that remote quarter of the city, where we have about 400 communions; for which purpose we might obtain the ground gratis; but building is very expensive here and our missionary funds are low.

Extract of a letter from Mrs. Gambold, wife of the Moravian Missionary among the Cherokee nation, dated Springplace, September 18, 1819.

What this year has produced for us! Wonders upon wonders of grace divine! In March last, our old Mary Christians Van was baptized. June 27th her husband, a white man, was received into our congregation. At our next communion they will be for the first time partake. Last Lord's day we again had a baptism of an adult and her infant, the wife and child of William Hicks, brother to our Charles Renatus. Her husband was admitted a candidate for baptism, as was their neighbor Susannah, the mother of John Bridle (now at Corwall, Connecticut) a month since. The latter, a sickly person, arrived here, while we sat at breakfast, on Saturday last, having set out from home, 30 miles hence soon after midnight. She came in a white dress, which she had already made for her baptism. This, she says, may be soon "yet not," are her words, "until her dear Lord will."—But, Oh! what were our feelings at the late baptismal act! My husband spoke in English; our Charles Renatus in Cherokee. All present wept. When over, all went away silent, here one, there one in the woods—here two to one retired place, there two in another. Christiana Van and Susannah Bridle sat long alone. What they said, we know not; but we know, that it was converse full of gratitude to Him, who hastens, marvellously to save the poor Cherokees. Susannah could not eat, but hurried home, where she had left a child sick of a fever,—to be prepared by the spirit of God, for the call to her too, to receive holy baptism. "My mind stays with you, though I go," she said at parting; and we reassured her of our constant love and prayers.—We commend this work of grace, begun by our Lord and his good Spirit alone, to the thanks and prayers of all our beloved Brethren and Sisters of our congregation.

BAPTIST MISSION AT RANGOON.

From the Concord Observer.

Extract of a letter from Rev. George H. Horner, dated Scampore, Sept. 11, 1819.

On the 8th of August, brother Wheelock and his wife embarked at Rangoon for this place, with a view to his obtaining medical assistance, having never been able to study since ten days after his arrival in Rangoon from America. He appeared to be getting better, during the first days of his passage; but afterwards began to discover some symptoms of insanity, which manifested itself in religious despair; he became so entirely deranged as not to know his wife. On the 20th of August, while Mrs. Wheelock was engaged in writing, and he, to her, being apparently asleep, she heard the water gallery door close; and looking round, saw that he was gone.—She sprang to the door, and opening it, found, to her unspeakable grief, that he had vanished forever from her sight: he had thrown himself out of the water gallery window into the sea, and was seen no more. He was, while at Rangoon, in a very happy state of mind; also during the first part of his voyage; and waiting with humble faith in the Redeemer, the great change which was apparently awaiting him. His disease was pulmonary. His afflicted widow is now with us.

"On the 27th of June, a Burman, by the name of Moung-nau, was, on a profession of faith, baptized at Rangoon. He is a young man of the common class. He is the first fruit of the Rangoon Mission.

"About the 1st of June, the old King of Burma died. His grandson ascended the throne, through much opposition, and at the sacrifice of many of his enemies and opponents. He has begun his reign by prohibiting any taxes for three years and three months; and commanding his subjects to live in peace and to pursue, undisturbed, their own concerns. But it is very difficult to form any opinion of what kind of material his sceptre is made of." [See last page of this paper.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

The progress of the settlements in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, has been so rapid, that they now possess, of their own growth, all the necessities of life, and are enabled to make exportation of a surplus produce. They have lately sent horses to Batavia, cattle and salted meat to the Isle of France, and flour to the Cape of Good Hope, to assist in meeting the distresses of the inhabitants of that territory, who have lately experienced for the want of grain. Nor do these colonies less contribute to the wants of the mother country, which they supply with sperm, black oil, seal skins of a superior description, and wool of a quality vying with the best Saxon and Spanish.

The ship Surrey is on her way to England, freighted with these valuable articles. The exertions of the colonists have hitherto been much retarded by the duties imposed on their exports, but there is reason to hope, these impositions will be removed, as a petition for that purpose, signed by the principal colonists, has been transmitted to the Legislature, by the governor. We are now enabled to annex an abstract of the last public muster concluded in the several settlements in Nov. last, when the following results were ascertained:

Total of the population of the territory, 25,000 souls; being an increase, in one year, of nearly 5,000 inhabitants. Acres of land in cultivation, 20,100; do. of ground ready for maize, 6,400; do. of barley, oats, peas, and beans in cultivation, 1,900; do. of potatoes, 730; do. of gardens and orchards, 990; do. of cleared ground, 49,800; total quantity of acres held by individuals, 230,600.

Liv. Stock.—Total number of horned cattle in the territory, 55,450; do. of sheep, 201,240; do. of swine, 22,630; do. of horses, 3,600.

Richmond, Virg. Jan. 5.

African Colony.—Among the persons who are to sail from this port, are Messrs. Colin Teague and Lot Cary, two ministers of the Gospel, who have been taken under the patronage of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions for the United States. The preaching of these persons for a few days past, to large and respectable congregations, has sufficiently evinced the high estimation, in which they are held for their missionary zeal, and acquaintance with the sacred Scriptures.

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1819.

Some few weeks since, we called the attention of our readers, to the duty of praying for our Academies and Colleges. Since we passed remarks, to that subject. Its importance, we apprehend, is not generally adequately felt. We now endeavor to lay this subject before our readers, in a more distinct and definite form. Remarks will be confined to two points.

1. We urge, upon our Christian brethren, the imperious duty of praying for our colleges, learning, from the fact, that these are the agents of Ministers. The Directors of the American Education Society say, in their last "that after all which has been accomplished, the demand for ministers still increases." An appealing fact is sufficient to silence the objection, that greater exertions are at present necessary. The truth is, the Christians are just beginning to awake from their slumber of ages. Eighteen centuries have elapsed since the ascending Redeemer gave to his church the bread commission, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Yet his professed followers have shamed this subject, and at this day, more than *three hundred millions* of the human race—men, women, and children—are going down, in hopeless degradation, to poppy-heads of despair. Our people in our land—our toil—our blood—our children—our wives—our mothers—our sons—our daughters—

the real owner. Agreeable to this plan I send you two dollars, to be paid into the treasury of the American Education Society. This sum I sometime since found in the street, and have been unable to find the owner. My desire is, that it may be good. L.

Mission to the Sandwich Islands.

We have the unexpected pleasure of informing our readers, that the brig *Thaddeus* was spoken in lat. 2° south, longitude 29° west, 50 days from Boston, all the members of the mission family were well. The weather had been rainy and tempestuous, and the wind principally ahead, so that the progress of the vessel had been rather slow. The missionaries had time to write a few lines to their friends, and probably sent some long letters, which had been previously written. From the tenor of a short letter from Mr. Chamberlain to his brother, (the only letter which we have seen from any of the company,) it would seem, that all were as comfortable as could be expected, at the commencement of such a voyage. He states, that his wife was wonderfully supported in leaving her native country, and that he had not for a moment regretted his undertaking.

The same vessel by which the *Thaddeus* was spoken, brought letters from Ceylon, dated July 29. Mr. Richards was still living, and able to walk and ride, and to act as a physician and comforter; though there were indications of his speedy dissolution. It is painful to add, that Mr. Poor had been taken from his labors, by a sickness which had some alarming symptoms of a pulmonary nature. —*Panoplist*, for January.

Profanation of the Sabbath. — It appears by the New-Orleans papers, that the Theatres and Opera Houses are still kept open on Sabbath evenings. In alluding to this fact, the Baltimore Morning Chronicle thus pertinently remarks: — “It is hoped that a prevailing sense of decency, if no higher consideration, will induce the authorities of that city to put a stop to such licentious indulgencies. Nothing marks the general depravity and corruption of manners more, than such open and unblushing profanation of the Sabbath. The sore afflictions which were experienced in that city last fall, ought to be a solemn warning to its rulers how they suffer such abandoned licence.”

[N. Y. Spectator.]

RESTRICTION OF SLAVERY.

The House of Representatives of the United States, have at length resumed the consideration of the Missouri bill, and after some attempts to vary the question in one mode and another, have taken up the abstract point of restriction, under an amendment to the bill for the admission of that State into the Union, moved by Mr. Taylor, of this State. We are gratified to see that the simple unembarrassed question is to be tried. A more general, or a more uniform expression of public opinion, in the free States, can never be expected, than has already taken place. Scarcely a solitary dissenting voice has been found in those States in favor of slavery. In addition to the numerous and highly respectable meetings of individuals in many of those States, the sentiments of the Legislatures of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-York, have been solemnly and unanimously manifested in their public official acts. Massachusetts has the subject under consideration, and there is no doubt that she will take the same course. It may then as well, and we think better, be settled now as hereafter. And it depends on members from States that are free to determine it according to right, justice, humanity, and the constitution. We can scarcely believe, that these gentlemen will suffer themselves to be drawn off from the true ground, and lose the only opportunity that will ever occur to prevent the unlimited increase of this mighty evil.

An attempt has been made, in doors and out, to adjust this matter by a compromise—that is, by allowing slavery to Missouri, and prohibiting it in all future cases. We are surprised at this, on either side of the question. Those who are in favor of it, ostensibly give up all constitutional scruples; because it is equally constitutional to restrict it in Missouri, as it would be in Arkansas. The true course for the opposers of slavery is, to resist it throughout. Ground has already been lost by admitting it in States that have been recently formed. Every new precedent strengthens the friends of slavery, and weakens its enemies. If it cannot be checked now, it can never be. Besides, no honest man can compromise with his conscience on such a subject as this. There is but one good side to duty, and to that every good man will adhere at all hazards. The maxim of every such man, in such a case, will always be, “*fiat justitia, ruat cælum.*”

[N. Y. D. Advocate.]

Duelling. — A bill has passed its third reading in the Legislature of Alabama, to take effect from the first day of March next, which subjects the party engaged in a duel to three months’ imprisonment and a fine of \$2000; one half to go into the public treasury, the other to the informer—the offender to give security for his good behaviour for two years, and to be disqualified from holding any office in the state, or of being a member of either house of the General Assembly.

Asylum for the Jews. — Leave being granted, the following Bill has been brought into the Legislature of New-York, & passed several stages, viz. An Act, directing the commissioners of the land office to survey and sell Grand Island, in the Niagara river, to Mordecai M. Noah.

Be it enacted by the people of the state of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That the commissioners of the land office be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to cause Grand Island, in the Niagara river, to be surveyed and valued, according to the average and fair value of lands adjacent, and to cause to be granted and issued letters patent to Mordecai M. Noah, conveying and granting to him in fee, the said island, paying one eighth part of the consideration money to the treasury of the state, before granting the said letters patent; and the said Mordecai M. Noah, executing his bond and mortgage on the said lands to the people of this state, for the residue of the consideration money, payable in eight equal annual instalments.

Fires. — On Monday evening last, a fire broke out in a Brewery, at the western extremity of Salem; but, by the prompt and active exertions of the citizens, it was extinguished with trifling damage.

On the same evening the dwelling house of Mr. Benj. Pratt, of Reading, was consumed, together with the furniture & clothing of the family.

On the 22d of January, the house of Capt. Benjamin Barrett, of Brookfield, Mass. with the principal part of the furniture, was consumed. The fire broke out about 3 o’clock in the morning, and is supposed to have caught from the oven, it being defective.

By the destruction by fire of the Petapasco Cotton Factory, 26 families, including 16 widows, and upwards of 100 children, were thrown out of employment. The Proprietor’s loss is \$200,000.

Subscriptions for the relief of the Savannah sufferers have been commenced in Philadelphia and New-York.

At the opening of the House of Assembly, Jamaica, Dec. 20, the Governor stated that the number of slaves on the poll tax roll was 326,956.

The Spanish frigate *Sabina* sailed from Vera Cruz, Nov. 27 for Cadiz, with \$1,540,287—8 boxes of silver plate—2 bars silver—457 zeros—cannons—and 6 boxes Vinilla.

According to official returns made in Ohio in December last there were in that State 99,780 white male inhabitants, above the age of nine years; and those of one county were not returned.

Among the numerous methods

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In SENATE, JAN. 29, 1820.

Finished Business. — Bills to incorporate the Second Congregational Society in the first parish in Springfield; relating to the Circuit Court of Common Pleas in the third Eastern Circuit; to establish the Union Turnpike Corporation; for directing the mode of attaching on mesne process; to incorporate the proprietors of the 1st Methodist Meeting House in Bucksport; and to incorporate the Belfast Upper Bridge, severally passed to be enacted.

The joint Committee on so much of His Excellency’s message as relates to the States prison, reported, that it is inexpedient to take any further order on the subject. —Accepted.

Monday, Jan. 31. — *Finished Business.* — Bills

To establish the Billerica Academy: — To change the name of the American Society for educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry: — In addition to an act entitled, an act directing the mode of attaching on mesne process, and selling by execution shares of debtors in incorporated companies: — In addition to an act entitled, an act to incorporate the Second Congregational Society in the first parish in Springfield: — To incorporate the Institution for Savings in Newburyport and its vicinity: — In addition to an act entitled, an act establishing a corporation by the name of the Union Turnpike Corporation: — To incorporate the Proprietors of the first Methodist Meeting House in Bucksport: — Setting of Phineas Whiting and others from the town of Chelmsford, and annexing them to the West Congregational Society in Dracut: — To incorporate the Belfast Upper Bridge Company: — In further addition to an act entitled, an act for incorporating certain persons for the purpose of laying and maintaining side booms in Androscoggin River: — Relating to the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the third eastern circuit, severally passed to be enacted.

Tuesday, Feb. 1. — The Hon. Mr. GAY, from the joint Committee on the subject of the removal of Williams College, made an elaborate report of facts, concluding with the opinion that it is inexpedient to remove the College to Northampton. Read, and Friday next assigned for the consideration.

Restriction of Slavery. — The Hon. Mr. SALTOSTALI, of the joint Committee appointed to consider what measures it may be proper for the Legislature to adopt in the expression of their sentiments and views relative to the interesting subject now before Congress, of interdicting slavery in the new States beyond the river Mississippi, made a report, expressing their opinion, as disapproving such admission of slaves in said new States to be admitted, and that it is the duty of Congress to exercise the power which they possess to prohibit slavery in such new States.

HOUSE, Saturday, Jan. 29.

The Committee of Finance reported, that it is necessary to raise a tax of \$13,362 dollars and 82 cents, for the services of the current year.

Bills passed to be engrossed: — A bill to incorporate the proprietors of Dead river Dam; to establish part of the town line between Lenox & Lee; to incorporate the first Universal Society in Westminister; to incorporate the town of Hartland; — authorizing the sale of Ministerial or Parsonage Lands in Blue Hill; to incorporate a Religious Society in Waterville; to unite 2 School Districts in Canaan and Norridgewock.

CONGRESS OF THE U. S.

In SENATE, JAN. 24, 1820.

Missouri Bill. — The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill on this subject, Mr. PINKNEY continued the remarks which he commenced on Friday, in opposition to the proposed restriction, and spoke nearly two hours.

When he had concluded.

Mr. OTIS intimated a wish to reply to Mr. P. but as the Senate, he said, after the intellectual banquet which they had just enjoyed, would have now little relish for the plain fare which he could offer, he moved, that the subject be postponed until to-morrow. Adopted.

Tuesday, Jan. 25. — Mr. OTIS addressed the Senate, at considerable length, in reply to Mr. PINKNEY, and in favor of the restriction.

Wednesday, Jan. 26. — The Senate resumed the consideration of the Missouri bill.

Mr. SMITH, of S. C. addressed the Senate, at considerable length, in opposition to the restriction, and in reply to its advocates; when he had concluded the Senate Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 27. — The Missouri bill being again under discussion, Messrs. REGGLES and TRIMBLE, of Ohio, Mr. MERRILL, of N. Hampshire, and Mr. LOGAN, of Kentucky, successively spoke to the question.

HOUSE, Wednesday, JAN. 26.

Missouri Bill. — Mr. STORRS, having withdrawn an amendment he made yesterday to this bill, submitted the following:

“And provided further, That, forever hereafter, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude (except in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted) shall exist in the territory of the United States, lying north of the 36th degree of north latitude, and west of the river Mississippi, and the boundaries of the State of Missouri, as established by this act. Provided, That any person escaping into the said territory, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any of the States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed according to the laws of the United States in such case provided, to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.”

A debate ensued on this motion, in which Messrs. Randolph, Lowndes, Mercer, Brush, Smith, of Md. Storts and Clay participated; and the amendment was negatived.

When the reading of the bill had proceeded as far as the 4th section when Mr. TAYLOR, of N. Y. moved, that the following words be inserted:

“And shall ordain and establish, that there shall be neither Slavery nor Involuntary Servitude in the said State, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: — [With provision for the delivery up of Slaves escaping from other States into Missouri.]

The main question of the restriction on Slavery in the future State of Missouri was thus fully before the House, but the usual hour of adjournment having arrived, the Committee rose, reported progress, obtained leave to sit again; and the House Adjourned.

SPANISH TREATY.

Thursday, Jan. 27. — Mr. FLOWN, of Va. submitted for consideration, the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the President of the United States, be requested to cause to be communicated to this House, in his opinion consistent with the public good, whatsoever information he may possess, relative to the extent of territory which the instructions of the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Catholic Majesty authorised him to cede to the United States in his negotiation with the Secretary of State, which resulted in the treaty of 22d February last; and likewise at what period he obtained that information.”

Mr. F. said, that he had been induced to submit this resolution to obtain the information required, an important, upon a subject of great consequence to the nation at this time. It was predicated upon an expression in the letter of the Secretary of State to our Minister, bearing date the 18th of August, 1819, wherein he says: — “It is too well known, and the Spanish government dare not deny it, that Mr. O’Neil’s last instructions authorised him to cede to the United States much more territory than he did.” Now, sir, as the treaty has not been confirmed by Spain, and we are called upon to enforce the friendly stipulations of that treaty, it is peculiarly proper to have

all the information which was possessed at the time of the negotiation.

This motion gave rise to a short Debate, in the course of which the adoption of it was opposed by Mr. LOWNDES, Mr. SERGEANT, Mr. HOLMES, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. RHEA, and Mr. HILL, on the ground, generally, that the President had communicated to Congress, at the commencement of the session, on the subject of Spanish affairs, all the information which he deemed important to the public interest, and which, in his opinion, it was not inconsistent with that interest at present to communicate; that the conduct of negotiations having been given by the Constitution to the Executive, and also the authority to communicate to Congress, from time to time, information of the state of the Union, it was to be presumed the President had, in the performance of that duty, communicated all that was in his opinion proper to be communicated, respecting our relations with Spain; and that, as we have yet a Minister at Madrid, and matters were not finally adjusted with that power, the disclosure of such particulars as were required, if made, might have a prejudicial effect on the questions pending between the two countries, &c.

The proposition was supported by the mover, and by Mr. JOHNSON, of Va. and Mr. RANDOLPH, for the general reasons assigned by the mover, and for the reason, additionally, that the President had, by his communication to both Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the session, earnestly recommended the subject of the state of our affairs with Spain, to the attention of Congress, and indeed expressly submitted to them whether or not the provisions of the Treaty should be carried into effect, independently of the consent of Spain, &c.

The question was taken on agreeing to the resolution thus amended, it was decided in the negative. Ayes 67; Nays 38.

The order of Day on the Missouri Bill being announced, Mr. FOOR, of C. moved its postponement for a week. This motion was opposed by Messrs. EDWARDS and LOWNDES, and negatived; and the House went into committee on the bill.

Mr. TAYLOR of N. Y. delivered a speech in support of his motion to impose a restriction on Slavery.

Mr. HOLMES, of Mass. followed, and spoke some time against the right of Congress to impose the restriction. Before Mr. H. had concluded he gave way for a motion to rise, and adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Very Late London Papers.

Capt. *Woodward*, has arrived at Portsmouth, in the ship *Harmony*, with London papers to the 25th December—twenty days late.

THE British Parliament has passed on most of the bills recommended by Ministers to be enacted, to suppress sedition and blasphemy; and those not passed were in matured stages. On the 24th Dec. the Commons adjourned to the 30th, to give time to the House of Lords to pass the Newspaper Stamp Duties bill through the remaining stages; after which both Houses were to adjourn to the 15th February.

On the 24th, the London Merchants presented a petition, praying some remedies with respect to the China trade, and the resumption of cash payments by the Bank. In the discussion which took place on the petition, Lord CASTLEREAGH said, “No deviation was intended to be made in the plan adopted last session.—Every principle of practical wisdom and of legislative policy, he said, called upon them to adhere to it.”

The Seditious and Blasphemous Libel bills passed the House of Lords, and the Newspaper Stamp Duty bill the Commons, by large majorities. The Slave Arms bill passed the Lords, Dec. 17th, 125 to 33. On the 23d, a bill to abrogate the right of traverse, received the Royal assent.

Mr. HONHOUSE, a member of the British Commons, had been arrested on a warrant from the Speaker, and committed to Newgate, for a libel on the House of Commons.—He protested against the illegality of the proceeding. A meeting of the electors of Middlesex has also protested against it. Sir FRANCIS BURDETT has become his surety for liberty to reside in the keeper’s house.

Some fresh meetings of the reformers had taken place in Scotland, and the military force had been called on to suppress them.—No blood was, however, shed, and Mr. GRANT, in the Commons, ridiculed the idea of assembling a force to suppress them.

Lord SIDMOUTH has addressed a Circular to several of the Lord Lieutenants, requesting them to put the sit against unlawful meetings into rigid execution.

Mr. BEAUFIELD has published a pamphlet proposing to pay off one half of the national debt, by an assessment of 15 per cent. on the capital of all property in the kingdom. The Courier, says the project “is wise, necessary, will be effectual,” and permit the repeal of twenty millions of taxes.

House of Lords, Dec. 24. The Royal Assent was notified to the Seditious Meetings petition.

The Blasphemous and Seditious Libel bill, came up from the Commons with amendments. Ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on Monday.

From Spain. The advices from Cadiz are to the 1st Dec. The expeditions continued in preparation.—One to carry 5000 troops to Monillio, and another to take from 10 to 15,000 troops against Buenos Ayres. The navy commissioners were chartering vessels to convey them.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mrs. MARY FULLICK, aged 46; Mr. BENJAMIN BAYLEY, 53; Samuel ELLIOT, Esq. 81; Mr. NATHANIEL F. THAYER, 41; Mr. THOMAS DANA, 26; Mrs. ELIZABETH ADAMS, 25; Mr. JOHN BROWN, 69; Mr. JOHN BROWN, (colored man) 67; Mrs. FRANCES TILDEN, 45; Mr. BENJAMIN MORGAN, 50; Dr. JEAN STROUGHTON, his Catholic Majesty’s Consul in this town for above 60 years, aged 75.

At New-Bedford, Mr. BENJAMIN MOSHER, 84; Mr. JOSEPH T. SHEARMAN, 68.—At Gloucester, Mrs. LUCY STACY, 80; Mr. MARTIN THAXTER, and son, of Portlant, (drowned).—At Springfield, Mr. LEVI HITCHCOCK, 44; Mrs. MERRIAM MORGAN, 60; Mr. WILLIAM BURNES, 29.—At Chester, Dr. ANTHONY BOIES.—At Longmeadow, Miss Flavia COOLEY, 25.—At Leominster, Mrs. JERUSAH HOGG, 72.—At Barre, Mr. DANIEL MASON, 66.—At Westminister, Mr. TIMOTHY DAMON, 57.—At Sterling, Mr. THOMAS LENCH, late from Ireland, 21.—At Turner, Mr. DANIEL CARY, Esq. 61, formerly of Bridgewater.

—At Satug, Mr. EZEKIEL HOWARD, a Revolutionary pensioner, 70; Mrs. ZERUAH ROBY, 81.—At Fairhaven, Mrs. PEASE, in an advanced age.—At Westport, Mr. LEMUEL MILK, 72; Mr. JOHN HOWLAND, 60.—In Virginia, Col. THOMAS PARKER.—At Belle Point, (Arkansas), Rev. JACOB P. VINELL, of N. YORK, one of the missionaries for civilizing the Indians, west of the Mississippi.—At St. Johns, N. B., Lieut. Colonel the Hon. HARRIS WILLIAM HAILES, one of his Majesty’s Council of that Province, &c.—

POET'S CORNER.

THEY ROVE FOREVER.

(BY MISS L. BUNTELEY.)

*Lines written on reading a line of Dr. Young's, describing the motion and order of the planetary bodies.**"They rove forever, without error rove."**We too, rove ever; first with infant dream, We glide like insects o'er a summer stream; With childish step midst opening sweets we rove, Sooth'd and applauded by the voice of love; Then high with youth, we rush o'er painted lawns,**Half hidden flowers, and still more hidden thorns; Mute, we wander on paths of care, And mute, and sad, our various burdens bear. Es'n too, in age we rove; with spirit bent, Tho' light be dim, and nature's force be spent; But rove we without error, as we go? Here pity sighs, and truth must answer, No.*

YOUTH AND OLD AGE.

*Days of my youth! ye have glided away; Hairs of my youth! ye are frosted and gray; Eyes of my youth! you keen sight is no more; Cheeks of my youth! ye are furrow'd all o'er; Strengths of my youth! all your vigor is gone; Thoughts of my youth! your gay visions are flown.**Days of my youth! I wish not your recall; Hairs of my youth! I'm content you should fall; Eyes of my youth! ye much evil have seen; Cheeks of my youth! bath'd in tears have ye been; Strength of my youth! why lament your decay? Thoughts of my youth! ye have led me astray. Days of my age! ye will shortly be past; Pains of my age! yet awhile ye can last; Joys of my age! in true wisdom delight; Eyes of my age! be religion your light; Thoughts of my age! dread ye not the cold sod; Hopes of my age! be ye fixed on your God!*

MISCELLANY.

SLAVERY.

The following Memorial was agreed on at a Meeting of Citizens of Baltimore; presented to Congress, and, by that body, ordered to be printed. The number of names subscribed to it have not been mentioned.

THE MEMORIAL

*Of the undersigned inhabitants of the city of Baltimore to the Congress of the United States, respectfully represents—**That feeling, in common with the rest of their fellow-citizens, a lively interest in the prosperity, happiness, and reputation of their country; and believing that its prosperity, happiness and reputation are deeply implicated in the question likely to be agitated in Congress during its present session, respecting the admission of Slave-ry into the States hereafter to be formed west of the Mississippi; they deem it to be their imperious and solemn duty, respectfully to communicate their views of this momentous question to the representatives of the nation. We consider that our obligation to do this derives additional force from the circumstance of our being citizens of a slave holding State, and consequently not liable to that prejudice on this subject, which citizens belonging to non-slave holding States are often supposed to possess.**We are not unacquainted with the evils of slavery in a political, as well as in a religious point of view—we have witnessed the oppression and degradation of that unfortunate portion of our race who are its subjects; but the pernicious effects of slavery are by no means confined to the slaves themselves—it has a destructive influence upon the power, wealth and industry of the State, tending greatly to restrain the increase of the white population, and to diminish the value of property; for it is a well established fact in Maryland, that in those sections where slaves are comparatively few in number, the population is most numerous, the land best cultivated, and the mass of the people most wealthy.**There is no doubt that slavery diminishes the amount of productive industry.**We know that we are, and we fear that our posterity may be cursed with slavery—but, as lovers of our country, we would not willingly see this evil extended—as Christians, we can never assent to the adoption of a policy calculated to increase the number of slaves, or perpetuate the evils of slavery.**We believe, that to permit the extension of slavery in the country west of the Mississippi, would be the means of greatly increasing the number of slaves, and greatly increasing the difficulty of relieving our country from slavery.**If admitting slavery into those western States, would diminish, in proportion, the evil in the old States, we would not oppose it; but we are persuaded that it would have no such effect. Without entering into a labored discussion of this subject, or attempting to trace effects to their causes, we will merely state as facts, that the States of Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, have been mostly peopled with slaves from Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, and yet the slaves in these States have, in the mean time, rapidly increased!—much more so than the white population. These new States have furnished a market for the old ones—have taken off their surplus slaves, and thereby promoted their increase.—The same effect will be produced by extending the market beyond the Mississippi.**The history of our country proves, that the increase of the black population retarded the increase of the white.**We cannot, therefore, perceive that Maryland, or any other slave holding State, would derive any benefit, in a political or religious view, from a permission of slavery in these new States.**It might be thought indecorous in us to enter into a labored discussion to prove to an American Congress the iniquity and injustice of personal slavery in the abstract. Its repugnance to the principles of our government, to natural law, and revealed religion. It was not of choice in the people of this country, but of necessity, resulting from a policy which they could not control that slavery became known amongst us. But should our government adopt a policy calculated to increase, extend or**perpetuate this national evil, it would from that moment be justly chargeable with its opprobrium.**We have too much respect and veneration for an American Congress, to believe, for a moment, that it will intentionally adopt a measure calculated to magnify or perpetuate the evil of slavery in our country.**We, therefore, confidently indulge the hope that Congress, in its wisdom, will prevent the further introduction of slaves into any new State west of the Mississippi, which may be admitted into the American Confederation.**JAMES KEMP, THOMAS KELL, H. NILES, P. ALLEN, D. RAYMOND, Committee.*

BURMAH DESPOTISM.

*Calcutta, Sept. 1.**His Burmah Majesty, the King of Ava, departed this life on the 5th of June, 1819, at a very advanced age, and after a reign of eight and thirty successive years.**The Prince Regent, grand-son of the late King of Ava, succeeded him, and ascended the throne on the 6th, and on the 7th, the remains of the deceased king (attended by his successors, with the Princes of Tauonoo, Prone, and others, as chief mourners,) were with solemn ceremony and grandeur, placed on the funeral pile, composed of sandal-wood, and various other odoriferous combustibles. The torch was applied to this by the hands of the Princes, and the mourners occasionally poured out costly oils on the fuel until the corpse was totally consumed; when the ashes were carefully collected together, put in an urn and deposited in a Royal Cemetery, as a relic for the future veneration of his deceased Majesty's descendants and relatives.**After performing the solemn functions of a chief mourner, and closing the funeral rites of his deceased predecessor, his Majesty's next care was to direct his attention towards the security of his dominions, to prevent the least commotion, and to preserve the tranquility and welfare of his subjects; to effect which it was thought necessary for him to adopt immediate arbitrary measures. Having abundant reason to fear his own brother, the Prince of Tauonoo, (whose daring and violent spirit led him to form the design of seizing on the throne,) his Majesty ordered him to be arrested, together with the whole of his children, grand-children, and the rest of his family, and on the 10th they were put into red bags, or sacks, and thrown into the sea!—an honorable mode of death reserved by the laws and customs of the country, for the royal descendants only!**The Prince Prone, the uncle of his present Majesty, who was languid in the treacherous confederacy, was also apprehended; and the King, after torturing him, and crushing his bones on the rack, committed him to close confinement, where it is said he was strangled on the 12th.**On the 13th, the Prince Leh-gain, whose eldest brother Mohe-ning, is the present son-in-law of the vice-roy of Rangoon, was also executed as one of the conspirators. On the 8th, one of the Prime Ministers, together with the Governor of the Western Provinces, Allounwoon, were punished with death for the same crime.**The number of the principal personages attached to the cause and interests of the late unhappy Prince, who suffered death for their attachment to them, it is said to be about fourteen hundred, and it is confidently believed that from ten to fifteen thousand men of the lowest class, have shared the same fate!**The property of the Prince Tauonoo, which has been by the Royal authority confiscated, subsequent to his death, amounted in gold, silver, diamonds, jewels, and other valuable articles, to about one million and four hundred thousand Ticals of flowered silver, equal to one million eight hundred and forty-eight thousand Sicca Rupees! The property of the Prince of Prone, which is supposed to have been considerably more in value than that of the Prince of Tauonoo, has been also confiscated; though by an order of the King, it is promised to be distributed among his Majesty's army! whose fidelity has enabled him to carry his bloody purposes into execution!**The present Sovereign of Burmah, is represented to be about five and thirty years of age, of a mild disposition; temperate in many respects; just to all; of a most liberal mind, and possessing many other good qualifications, which endear him to the bosom of his subjects, who esteem him to adoration!*

A PLEASANT SABBATH.

*From the Charleston Intelligencer.**Saturday evening was spent by the family and two Christian friends, who were visiting us, in religious conversation and prayer. One of the circle asked, What is the best method to promote our growth in grace? It was said in reply,**"We must have regard to our circumstances, to our natural dispositions and talents, and our present attainments in religion. We must keep an honest and impartial account with ourselves of our religious state; of our imperfections and sins; of our comforts and sorrows; of our conflicts and victories or defeats; of our resolutions, and the fulfilment or violation of them. When we find ourselves deficient in any particular grace or virtue, it should be an object of special desire, prayer, effort and watchfulness, that the deficiency may be supplied. When we have detected ourselves in any particular sin, we must repent of it, confess it, and resolve and pray against it, without the least delay. When we discover any of our habitual, constitutional, or easily besetting sins, we must make it a special object of fasting, of confession, of intercession, and**of exertion, that we may break up these bad habits, and mortify these easily besetting sins. We must also be specially careful to maintain tenderness of conscience; to keep our minds tenderly alive to the evil and the guilt of sin, in all its forms, and all its operations, and though disappointed ever so often in our desires after more holiness, we should never be contented while one sin remains unsubdued, or one trait or evidence of the Christian character wanting.**We must expect to grow in grace; must believe that the Lord Jesus Christ will make us more holy; will assist us to conquer sin, and to live to him. We may derive assistance from a familiar and confidential correspondence with some eminent Christians. Let the simple object of it be improvement in holiness and in the art of living to God. Such a correspondence might do much towards maturing our religious characters."**The result of this conversation, I trust, was an earnest desire, in each mind, to make more rapid advances in holiness.—The evening was closed with conversation respecting our own religious state, our difficulties, and our comforts, and our desires for more holiness, & more usefulness.**Sabbath morning, at breakfast, the question was asked, How shall we render the sermons we are to hear, interesting and useful? It was said, in reply, "We must have a tranquil, devout frame of mind.—We must exclude worldly thoughts and worldly cares from our minds. We must pray for the Preacher. We must return from the place of worship engaged in meditations, rather than approving or censuring the preacher; and then, if practicable, retire to pray for a blessing on the word." After breakfast, I spent the little time with one friend, and in praying for Missionaries and for the Heathen.**At tea we conversed on the duty of secret prayer. It was remarked, that we ought, when our circumstances will in any way admit of it, to have regular times and places for private devotions; that we ought to make calculations to have considerable time, daily, to spend in devotional reading, meditation and prayer; that we ought often to send up our hearts in ejaculations towards God, even in the midst of business and of company, and that a conscientious practice of private devotions, is the only way to secure life and comfort in public devotion, and the best way to prepare ourselves for Christian exertions.**In the course of the evening, several topics of conversation were introduced.—One of the most interesting, was the Christian duty of self-denial, and bearing the cross. This was considered in its relation to dress, food, equipage, amusements, company, indolence, pride, conversation, &c.**Besides attending public worship, I have divided the day between devotion and reading in the Scriptures—in Edwards on the Affections—in Horne's Letters on Missions, and in religious periodical publications. It has been indeed a pleasant Sabbath. O, that I might enjoy many more such Sabbaths. And, alas! how much have I lost by not improving my Sabbaths? and how much do others lose in the same way?**May the time soon come, when we shall all keep the holy day more consistently with its original design. P. F.*

THE JEWS.

*M. M. Noah, editor of the "National Advocate," has presented a petition to the Legislature of New-York, offering to purchase a tract of land, belonging to the State, known by the name of Grand Island.**His object is to create a town or city thereon, "to be inhabited by a community of Jewish emigrants." He mentions with painful emotions, the persecutions which the Jews have experienced in various parts of Europe, "which he had hoped the lights of learning and civilization, had forever destroyed;" and he means to use every effort to "induce his co-religionaries in Europe, Asia and Africa, to emigrate to the United States," to enjoy the blessings of equal liberty and law.**He has taken measures to make known to the Jews in Europe, the advantages which this country holds forth. The tract of land which Mr. Noah has in view, is about six miles in length, and two miles in breadth, but it has some intruders on it, from Canada, who have built habitations; and orders were issued by the New-York Legislature, last year, to drive them off, by force, if necessary, and to destroy their habitations—that this order had been put in execution, but the intruders had returned and commenced building again.**Should he succeed in his application, he promises to bring to that Island, as settlers, "manufacturers, mechanics, artists, and such persons from Poland, as may be familiar with agriculture, together with merchants and traders of capital."**Mr. Noah supposes there are upwards of seven millions of Jews in the world—and should he succeed in his plan, "it is impossible to assign limits to the great benefits which our country may confidently anticipate;" particularly the State of New-York.—*Boston Gazette.**

Anecdote of Frederick the Great.

*On the death of one of his chaplains, Frederick was desirous of replacing him by a man of talent, and he took the following method to ascertain the candidate's qualifications.**He told the applicant that he would furnish him a text to preach from, the following Sunday. The clergyman accepted the offer; and the whim of such a sermon was spread widely abroad, while at a very late hour the chapel royal was crowded to excess. The King arrived just at the conclusion of the prayers, and on the clergyman's ascending the pulpit one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp, presented him a sealed letter. The preacher opened it, and found nothing but a piece of blank paper; he lost not however his presence of mind on this critical occasion; but turning the paper about on both sides, he said, "My brethren, here is nothing, and there is nothing; out of nothing God created all things;" and he then proceeded to deliver a most admirable sermon on the wonders of creation.*

LAST WEEK'S OMISSIONS.

*SPRINGFIELD, MASS. JAN. 19.**Presentment.—The members of the Grand Jury of the County of Hampden, viewing with the deepest concern the present state of morals, are led to an enquiry with respect to the alarming increase of vice and crimes, which they in a great degree, trace to the neglect of parents and masters, in not restraining their children and those committed to their care in due time; as well as the general neglect of the Selectmen, in omitting to carry into effect the wholesome and salutary law of the State, by neglecting to post up in some public place the names of common tiplers, drunkards, vagrants, &c. also neglecting to procure the appointment of Guardians over such persons as are evidently immorally spending their estates, and thereby bringing ruin and poverty on their families, and setting evil and pernicious examples to the youth—and no doubt, many are maintained at the expense of the respective towns, which would have been happily prevented had the Selectmen been careful to attend to their duty in season and the execution of that law which is eminently calculated to preserve the morals and benefits of society and wipe away the tears of poverty and distress from many an afflicted wife and starving naked children.**DAVID AMES, Foreman.**Attest—WM. WADE, Clerk.*

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

*A letter from Maj. Zebulon Jessup, one of the wreck-masters of Suffolk County, dated at South-Hampton, L. I. the 18th inst. states, that the ship Helen, Capt. Huguet, from Bordeaux for N. York, came ashore at 8 P. M. on the 17th. The Capt. and all the passengers are lost, among whom was Major Stettini, American Consul at Bordeaux. The mate and eight seamen are saved. The ship has gone to pieces. A very small part of the cargo, consisting of brandy, dry goods, and fruit, is saved. The ship belongs to Mr. Joseph Bouchard, of this city.**Part of the letters, in a very wet state, were saved, and a few of them brought up by Mr. J. The others were kept to be dried.**Mr. Jessup informs, that the Consul, and two young Spanish gentlemen of fortune, who were coming out to take the tour of the United States, were found locked in the fore-rigging frozen stiff; and that the mate and crew were saved by keeping in the forecastle, the stern being knocked in, and the sea making a fair breach over the vessel.**Zanesville, (Ohio) Jan. 5.**At the Court of Common Pleas, in Licking county, held last week in Newark, J. McLean and James Hughes were indicted for the murder of Rachel Konkapot, an Indian woman of the Stockbridge tribe. It will be recollect that part of this tribe emigrated, some time since, from their late residence in the State of New-York, to Indiana. Rachel Konkapot, with some others, having become dissatisfied with their new abode, were returning to New-York, and while travelling last Sept. from Newark to Mount Vernon, were wantonly fired upon.—A rifle ball entered Rachel Konkapot's thigh, and broke the bone. She lingered until the 22d Dec. when she died at Mount Vernon.—The deceased was married, and her husband in company. She was delivered of a female child, a few hours after receiving the wound; the child is alive and in health. Rachel Konkapot was 26 years of age, possessed of a fine person, and an eye that beamed intelligence and spirit, even in the agonies of death. She was a Christian, and had with her a Bible and some religious works. Taught by its precepts she prayed that God would forgive, as she had those who were the cause of her death.**Missouri.—The extent of the proposed state of Missouri is frequently asked. According to the bill reported at the last session it was allowed a front of 254 miles. The St. Louis Enquirer says—"after you get back 40 or 50 miles from the Mississippi, the naked arid plains set in, and the country is uninhabitable except upon the borders of creeks and rivers."**Niles' Reg.*

DEATHS.

*In Lisbon, Me. at the house of Maj. John Rowe, Mr. Bryant, late of Portland, aged 64—he came into the house in his usual health, seated himself in a chair, and expired instantaneously without a struggle or a groan!**At Charleston, Mrs. Starr Barrett, after having fully completed one hundred and twenty years of an active and virtuous life. This venerable lady was born in the year 1699 of the Christian era, and 1078, (solar calculation) of the Hegira of the Mahomedans, about a year before the death of Charles 2d, King of Spain—to which country her family had emigrated at an early period of her life. She was born in one of the Barbary States. After living forty years in London, she came to Charleston, in the year 1765, where she had resided ever since. Mrs. B. was a Jewess, strict in her religious duties, and much respected. She had visited, with no unobtrusive eye, the four quarters of the globe. She spoke English, Spanish, Italian, and French, with great fluency, was perfectly acquainted with the mixed Morisco or Frank, as it is spoken by the Traders along the Southern shores of the Mediterranean; was mistress of the Hebrew, and wrote, spoke, and translated the pure Arabic, with ease and elegance. She left behind her half a dozen generations, to the fifth and sixth removal.—*Boston Gaz.**

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